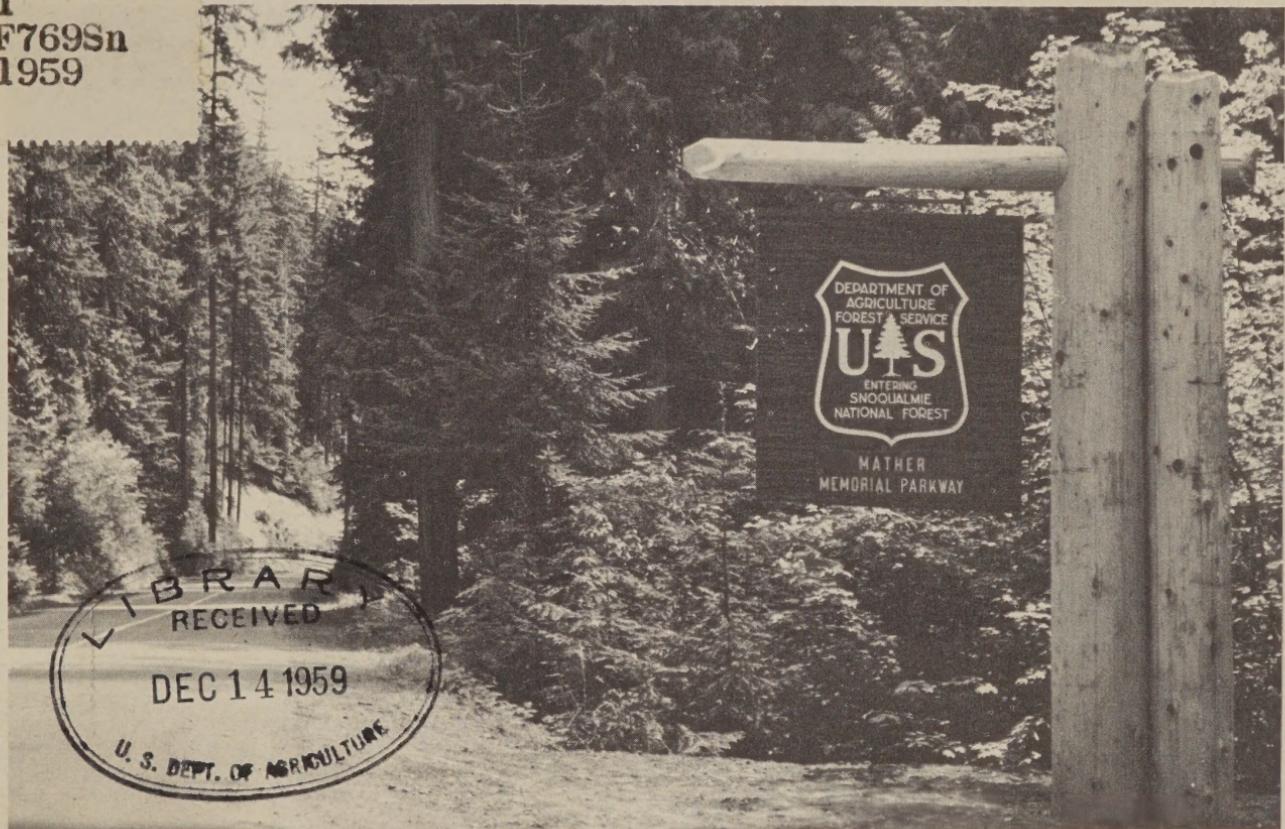


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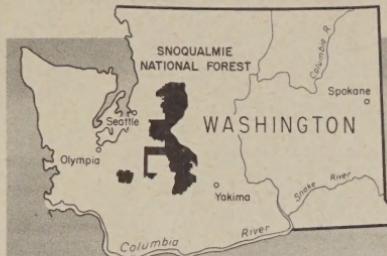


3
SNOQUALMIE

NATIONAL FOREST

2
U.S. Department of Agriculture • Forest Service

Pacific Northwest Region
September 5 1959



F-483859

Remarkably beautiful alpine scenes are numerous in the higher mountains. They are reached by experienced hikers and riders over a network of forest trails.

SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST contains land which was in the Pacific Forest Reserve created in 1893 and in the Washington and Rainier Forest Reserves established in 1897. Numerous adjustments and additions have since been made. The last major change was the addition in 1933 of a part of the former Rainier National Forest.

Its 1,207,877 acres lie east of Seattle, Wash., running along the Cascade Range of mountains from the Johnson Mountain area north of Stevens Pass to the Goat Rocks area south of White Pass. It lies mostly along the western slope of the Cascade Mountains, but also includes the eastern slope south of Cle Elum. Mount Rainier, in Mount Rainier National Park, like a giant ice cream cone 14,408 feet high, towers up near the southern end of the forest.

Snoqualmie National Forest is mountainous. The land had little appeal to early homesteaders and timber claim seekers because it was so rough.

Historically the Cascade mountain range imposed a formidable barrier between eastern and western Washington. Through passes in the mountains Indians traveled on trading and raiding trips for untold centuries. Traders, trappers, and missionaries eventually came in the early 19th century and were followed by early settlers in the lower coun-

try. The first settlers came through Naches Pass in 1853. Soon railroads wound their way over the steep mountain slopes. Small settlements were established and logging began in the lower valleys.

Accompanying these activities were man-caused forest fires which burned over large areas of the forest. Gradually forest protection was established and a program of forest-resource management was begun.

Multiple Use of the Forest Resources

Soil and water are the basic forest resources upon which all other resources depend. Other principal resources or products are timber, recreation, forage, and wildlife. Under the principle of multiple use, the Snoqualmie National Forest is managed so as to devote all land to its most productive uses for the good of all people. Often a combination of uses is achieved on the same areas. Conflicts are resolved on the basis of the greatest benefit to the largest number of people.

Water

Water is one of the most important products of the forest. As the population increases, as industries expand, and agricul-

tural land use is intensified, the need for an adequate supply of pure, sediment-free water becomes greater. Water from the forest supplies hydroelectric power to six powerplants. Four major cities and thirty-five smaller communities obtain their domestic and industrial supply of water from this same source. Snoqualmie National Forest is the primary source of water for Yakima Valley, nationally one of the leading areas in production of several fruit crops and other agricultural commodities. Some 62,000 acres of land are irrigated with water from the forest. Water will assume an even greater importance as the population and agricultural and industrial use increase.

Water purity, steadiness of flow, and quantity available for beneficial purposes are influenced directly and indirectly by practices associated with timber harvesting, grazing, recreation, and other forms of use. A drainage basin in good condition has sufficient cover of trees, grass, brush, and other plants to hold the soil in place. Live and dead vegetation keeps the soil porous enough to permit rain or snow water to enter and seep down to underground reservoirs. These provide a better sustained flow to springs and streams.

When soil cover is removed by fire, excessive grazing, or improper timber cutting, the earth is exposed to the direct force of rain-

drops. Each drop acts as a miniature bomb. Soil is splashed loose and washes away. Individual particles seal miniature channels against the entry of water, and rainfall runs off the land rather than into it. Soil erosion results. Effects of activity on the watershed are considered in every planned forest use. When soil has been stripped of its vegetative cover, new plant growth must be restored as quickly as possible.

Timber

Timber is a valuable crop of the forest. The amount that can be harvested each year is based upon the growth. Accordingly, the allowable annual cut is now 165 million board feet. This balancing of harvest against growth is known as *sustained yield*.

Timber growth on this forest is made up principally of Douglas-fir, western hemlock, western redcedar, several true firs, and ponderosa pine. Quantities of old-growth timber remain, much of it presently inaccessible. More timber roads will be necessary for proper timber harvesting and management. Timber access roads, built and planned, will make it possible to harvest the full allowable cut.

Forest officers carefully plan the timber harvest. Timber to be sold is cruised for

volume and value, and sales are prepared. Timber to be cut is then advertised and sold to the highest bidder through a system of competitive bidding. The successful bidder contracts to cut the trees and remove the logs in a manner favorable to the growth of future timber crops, the preservation of soil, water, and other values. Forest products thus harvested and removed from the forest find their way into sawmills, papermills, veneer plants, and other wood-using plants and enter commerce as finished products.

Twenty-five percent of total revenues from the sale of timber and from grazing and land-use fees is returned to local government for roads and schools.

Recreation

Each year an estimated *one million* persons visit Snoqualmie National Forest for healthful, relaxing outdoor recreation. In addition, several more millions drive through the forest on major continental highways to enjoy the scenery. Many enjoy hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, hiking, skiing, mountain climbing, horseback riding, and pack trips. Greater numbers of people come to the forest each year. This increase is due to more leisure time, growing interest in the great out-of-doors, and the proximity of the forest to large cities.

There are 52 developed campgrounds close to roads and 210 more, remote, high-mountain spots for camp and picnic use. Numerous trails lead to many enchanting recreation spots. The Cascade Crest Trail, the Washington part of the Pacific Crest Trail System, closely follows the summit of the Cascade Range through the forest. Sections of this trail are particularly attractive for hikes and horseback trips. Goat Rocks Wild Area, south of White Pass, is a place of grandeur. Without man-made improvements except for trails or developments essential to fire protection, it is accessible to hikers by trail from White Pass.

White Pass ski area is becoming popular, both for summer recreation and winter sports. Snoqualmie Pass likewise has long been noted for summer and winter recreation activities. These two major ski developments, operated under Forest Service permit, have nearly two hundred thousand visitors each year. Stevens Pass ski area to the north, and several private ski developments in or near the forest, are winter playgrounds for ever-increasing numbers of winter sports enthusiasts.

Wonderful fishing opportunities prevail throughout the forest in the 670 miles of mountain streams and in the 167 named (and an equal number of unnamed) alpine lakes. There are 10,690 acres of fishing waters. Besides, these Bureau of Reclamation storage

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reservoirs—Tieton, Clear, and Bumping—offer ample opportunities for boating and fishing.

Snoqualmie Forest has a large number of private summer homesites. Assigned lots are under permit for an annual fee. Summer homes serve as recreation headquarters for many people. A number of organization

camps, operated under Forest Service permit, provide enjoyable organized outdoor recreation for both young and old.

Forage for Livestock and Big Game

Snoqualmie National Forest provides grass and browse for both domestic and wild an-

Seldom seen mountain goats live among the high rocky crags in summer. Deer, bear, and elk are other big-game animals seen more often.

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*Water from the forest
converts dry land in
the lower valleys into
highly productive
farms.*

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National-forest timber is harvested so as to preserve the other forest values under the principle of coordinated multiple use of all forest resources.

F-482056



imals. Under grazing permits sheep and cattle obtain valuable summer forage. This grazing is largely on the east slope of the Cascades on about 150,000 acres of suitable range.

Wild animals found on the forest include elk, deer, mountain goats, bear, cougars, bobcats, and smaller animals. Rocky Mountain elk were introduced on the forest in 1912. The elk herd has grown to where it now supplies a hunter harvest of several hundred head annually. Black-tailed deer on the west side of the Cascades and mule deer on the east also provide good hunting. Hunting regulations are in effect each year to provide for the proper harvest of these big-game animals in relation to the maintenance of their natural food supply.

The mountain goat population appears to be static. These animals prefer the rugged mountain regions and, therefore, are not often seen by the public. A few are legally hunted each year under special permits. Bear are occasionally seen almost any place in the forest. The hunting and fishing regulations established by the State of Washington Fish and Game Department apply on the national forests. The Forest Service cooperates with the State and manages the wildlife habitat—the food, water, and cover—on the national

forests. Interested individuals should consult the Fish and Game Department rules before hunting or fishing in the forest.

Administration

Snoqualmie National Forest is administered by a forest supervisor, his staff, and six district rangers. The supervisor's office is at 905 Second Avenue Building in downtown Seattle. District rangers are located in or near the following towns:

<i>District</i>	<i>Town</i>
Skykomish	Skykomish
North Bend	North Bend
White River	Enumclaw
Mineral	South of Elbe
Tieton	36 miles west of Yakima
Naches	38 miles northwest of Yakima

The forest ranger is a professional forester. He is assisted by yearlong professional foresters and others. Many seasonal workers are hired in the summer to maintain roads and trails, guard against fire, and help with administrative duties essential to good forest management. Rangers and other forest officers will be glad to answer your questions and help you in any way possible to have an enjoyable visit.



On high peaks, lookouts are stationed during the summer to report forest fires. You can help protect your forest by being careful with fires in the woods.

Improved Forest Camps

American River.—Off US 410 (Naches highway) 49 miles northwest of Yakima at junction on Bumping Lake road. Elevation 2,700. Campsites (22), picnic units (4). Community kitchen. Supplies at American River resort, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Hunting, fishing, picnicking.

Asahel Curtis.—On US 10 (Sunset highway) 23 miles east of North Bend. Elevation 1,900. Campsites (5), picnic units (10). Supplies at Summit Inn, 4 miles east on US 10. Fishing in river and mountain lakes.

Big Creek.—Off State 5, on Skate Creek road 4 miles southeast of Ashford. Elevation 1,800. Campsites (5), picnic units (2), fire holes (6). Camping and picnicking. Fishing in nearby lakes.

Big Hill.—Off US 410 (Naches highway) 42 miles northwest of Yakima, 1 mile from highway on River road. Elevation 2,450. Campsites (6). Supplies at highway stores, 1 to 3 miles. Hunting, fishing, picnicking.

Boulder Cave.—Off US 410 (Naches highway) 44 miles northwest of Yakima, 3 miles from highway on River road. Elevation 2,475. Campsites (7), picnic units (5); community kitchen. Supplies, 3 miles. Hunting, fishing, picnicking.

Bumping Boat Landing.—Off US 410, on Bumping Lake road at public boat landing

on lake shore, 60 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 3,410. Picnic units (8). Supplies 4 miles northeast. Hunting, fishing, boating.

Bumping Crossing.—Off US 410, on Bumping Lake road 58 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 3,400. Campsites (5); fire holes (2). Supplies 2 miles northeast. Hunting, fishing.

Bumping Lake.—Off US 410, on Bumping Lake road at the dam 60 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 3,407. Campsites (7). Supplies 4 miles northeast. Hunting, fishing, boating.

Cedar Springs.—Off US 410, on Bumping Lake road 50 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 2,800. Campsites (4); fire holes (2). Supplies at American River resort, 1 mile. Hunting, fishing.

Clear Lake.—Off State 5, west of Rimrock Lake, 2 miles by forest road from White Pass highway. Elevation 3,000. Campsites (20), picnic units (10). Supplies at Silver Beach store, 2 miles. Hunting, fishing.

Clear Lake Boat Landing.—Off State 5, on Clear Lake, west of Rimrock Lake 2 miles by forest road from White Pass highway. Elevation 3,000. Campsites (5), picnic units (2). Supplies at Silver Beach store, 2 miles. Hunting, fishing, boat landing.

Commonwealth.—On US 10 (Sunset highway) 24 miles east of North Bend. Eleva-





Forest camping spots are found in many delightful settings near streams and lakes.

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tion 3,000. Campsites (2), picnic units (2). Supplies at Summit Inn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east.

Corral Pass.—Off US 410, at end Corral Pass forest road 6 miles from Naches highway near Silver Springs Lodge, 37 miles east of Enumclaw. Elevation 5,690. Campsites (8). Fishing at Lost and Echo Lakes (6 and 5 miles by trail). Very steep road; not recommended for trailers.

Cottonwood.—On US 410 (Naches highway) 38 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 2,300. Campsites (8). Supplies, 1 mile. Hunting, fishing, picnicking.

Cougar Flat.—Off US 410, on Bumping Lake road, 54 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 3,200. Campsites (7); fire holes (4). Hunting, fishing.

Dallas.—On US 410 (Naches highway) 25 miles east of Enumclaw. Elevation 2,150. Campsites (45), picnic units (20), community kitchen. Supplies at Enumclaw. Fishing, scenery. John Muir Grove. Operated by permittee June 15—Sept. 30. Charge.

Deception Creek.—Off US 2 (Stevens Pass highway) 10 miles east of Skykomish. Elevation 1,900. Campsites (2), picnic units (2). Supplies at Skykomish. Fishing, picnicking. Difficult road for trailers.

Deception Falls Picnic Area.—On US 2 (Stevens Pass highway) 10 miles east of Skykomish at Deception Falls. Fishing, picnicking—no overnight camping.

Denny Creek.—Off US 10, on old Sunset highway 20 miles east of North Bend, 3 miles off new highway. Elevation 2,200. Campsites (10), picnic units (52). Supplies at Summit Inn, 3.5 miles. Fishing at nearby lakes, camping, picnicking. Also organization lodge.

Dog Lake.—On State 5, 1.5 miles east of Summit. Elevation 3,900. Campsites (7). Supplies at Silver Beach 5 miles east, or Packwood 17 miles west. Boating, fishing, hunting. Boats for lease.

Grade.—Off State 5, on Clear Lake, west of Rimrock Lake 2 miles by forest road from White Pass highway. Elevation 3,000. Campsites (20), picnic units (10). Supplies at Silver Beach store, 2 miles. Hunting, fishing.

Gray Creek.—Bear Creek Mountain road, on south fork Tieton road 17 miles from State 5. Elevation 3,000. Campsites (5). Hunting, fishing.

Halfway Flat.—Off US 410, 2 miles on forest road, 45 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 2,500. Campsites (7). Supplies at American River resort, 5 miles. Hunting, fishing.

Hause Creek.—On State 5 (White Pass highway) 36 miles west of Yakima across highway from Tieton Ranger Station. Supplies at Rimrock, 3 miles. Campsites (5). Hunting, fishing, hiking.

Hell's Crossing.—On US 410 (Naches high-

way) 55 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 3,200. Campsites (15), fire holes (11). Supplies at American River resort, 5 miles. Hunting, fishing.

Indian Creek.—On State 5 (White Pass highway) 9 miles east of White Pass at west end Rimrock Lake. Elevation 3,000. Campsites (30). Supplies at Silver Beach, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Hunting, fishing.

Indian Flat.—On US 410 (Naches highway) 46 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 2,600. Campsites (18), fire holes (10). Supplies American River resort, 2 miles. Hunting, fishing.

Jungle Creek.—Off US 410, at end of Little Naches road 49 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 2,700. Campsites (16), picnic units (5), fire holes (12). Supplies at American River resort, 10 miles. Hunting, fishing.

Kaner Flat.—Off US 410, on Little Naches forest road 49 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 2,700. Campsites (16), picnic units (5), fire pits (6). Supplies at American River resort, 7 miles. Hunting, fishing.

Little Naches.—On US 410 (Naches highway) 44 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 2,550. Campsites (14). Supplies at American River resort, 4 miles. Hunting, fishing.

Lizard Lake.—Off US 10, on Green River forest road 14 miles west of Easton. Elevation 3,600. Campsites (12), picnic units

(3). Shelter. Supplies at Easton. Hunting, fishing, huckleberries. Difficult road for trailers.

Lodgepole.—On US 410 (Naches highway) 61 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 3,500. Campsites (18). Supplies at American River resort, 12 miles. Hunting, fishing, picnicking.

Lost Lake.—Lost Lake road, 5 miles south of State 5. Leave highway at Tieton Ranger Station 1,000' from road. Elevation 3,500. Campsites (3). Hunting, fishing.

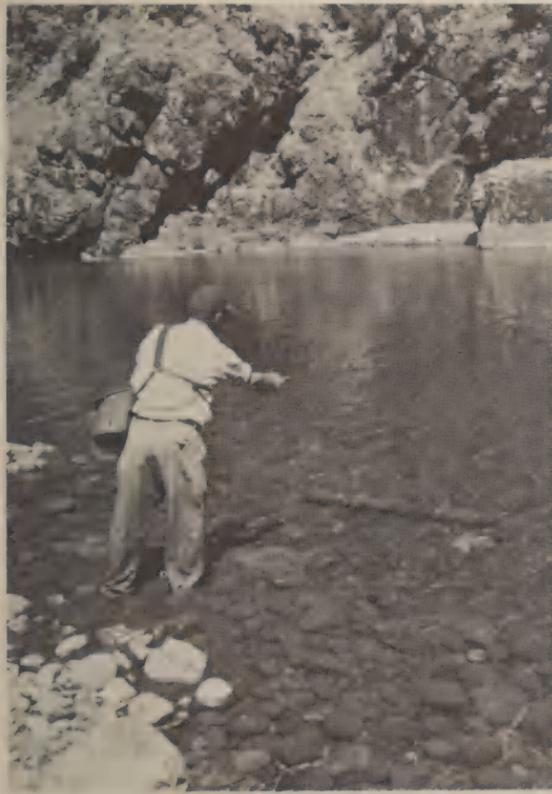
Miller River.—Off US 2, on Miller River road 6 miles southwest of Skykomish (via county road). Elevation 860. Campsites (11). Supplies Skykomish. Hunting, fishing.

Money Creek.—On US 2 (Stevens Pass highway) 4 miles west of Skykomish. Elevation 860. Campsites (21), picnic units (1). Supplies at Skykomish, 4 miles. Fishing, picnicking, bathing.

Morse Creek.—On US 410 (Naches highway) 63 miles northwest of Yakima. Not recommended for trailers. Elevation 3,600. Campsites (5), fire holes (4). Supplies American River resort, 15 miles. Hunting, fishing.

Mud Flats.—On South Fork Tieton road, 5 miles southwest Tieton Ranger Station. Elevation 2,900. Campsites (2). Supplies Rimrock store 3 miles east of ranger station.

Pine Needle.—On US 410 (Naches highway) 52 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation



F-485543, 485646

Fishing is a form of recreation often combined with a trip for the entire family. The forest has 670 miles of mountain streams and several hundred lakes.





F-485644

eadquarters plans, coordinates, and, with his staff,
gement of the multiple-use activities on his district.

3,250. Campsites (4), fire holes (4). Supplies American River resort, 2 miles. Hunting, fishing.

Pleasant Valley.—On US 410 (Naches highway) 58 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 3,337. Campsites (16), picnic units (5). Community kitchen. Supplies American River resort, 8 miles. Hunting, fishing, picnicking.

River Bend.—On State 5 (White Pass highway) 36 miles west of Yakima. Elevation 2,700. Campsites (5). Supplies Rimrock store, 3 miles. Fishing.

San Juan.—Off US 2, on North Fork Skykomish road, 14 miles northeast of Index. Elevation 1,500. Campsites (15). Supplies at Index. Fishing.

Sawmill Flat.—On US 410 (Naches highway) 42 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 2,500. Campsites (25), picnic units (5). Supplies American River resort, 6 miles. Hunting, fishing, picnicking.

Section 3 Lake.—Off State 5, on Pinegrass road, 15 miles south of State 5. Elevation 5,500. Campsites (3). Supplies at Silver Beach. Hunting, hiking. Goat Rocks.

Silver Springs.—On US 410 (Naches highway) 32 miles east of Enumclaw. Elevation 2,700. Campsites (29), picnic units (6). Supplies at Enumclaw. Fishing, camping, berry picking.

Soda Springs.—Off US 410, on Bumping Lake forest road 55 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 3,000. Campsites (24). Com-

munity kitchen. Soda springs. Supplies 4 miles southwest. Hunting, fishing, picnicking.

Soda Springs.—Off State 5 (White Pass highway) south of Tieton Ranger Station 3 miles on Tieton road. Elevation 3,000. Campsites (5). Supplies at Rimrock store, 6 miles.

South Fork Tieton.—Off State 5, on south side Rimrock Lake, 6 miles by forest road from Tieton Ranger Station or 8 miles by forest road from Clear Lake junction on White Pass highway. Elevation 3,100. Campsites (20), picnic units (25). Supplies at Rimrock store or Silver Beach, 9 miles. Fishing, hunting, boating.

Spring.—On Clear Lake, west of Rimrock Lake 2 miles by forest road from State 5 (White Pass highway). Elevation 3,000. Campsites (7), picnic units (5). Supplies Silver Beach store, 2 miles. Hunting, fishing.

Taylor River.—Off US 10, on Middle Fork Snoqualmie River 20 miles northeast of North Bend, mountain forest road, gravelled. No trailers. Elevation 1,000. Campsites (10), picnic units (4). Fishing, and trail hiking to lakes. Supplies at North Bend.

Thunder Bridge.—On US 410 (Naches highway) 55 miles northwest of Yakima. Elevation 3,150. Campsites (5). Supplies at American River resort, 5 miles. Hunting, fishing.

Tieton.—On State 5 (White Pass highway) 23 miles west of Naches across highway from the Tieton Ranger Station. Elevation 2,650. Campsites (5). Supplies Rimrock, 3 miles. Hunting, fishing.

Troublesome Creek.—Off US 2, on North Fork Skykomish road 12 miles northeast of Index. Elevation 1,300. Campsites (20). Supplies at Index. Fishing.

West Fork Miller River.—Off US 2, on Miller River road on route to Lake Dorothy, 8 miles south of Skykomish. Elevation 1,200. Campsites (4). Supplies at Skykomish. Camping, fishing. Difficult road for trailers.

White Pass.—On State 5, approach road just east of White Pass. Elevation 4,480. Campsites (14), picnic units (7). Supplies Silver Beach 7 miles east, or Coal Creek 15 miles west. Cafe, chairlift runs weekends. Fishing, hunting. Cascade Crest Trail travel.

Wild Rose.—On State 5 (White Pass highway) 37 miles west of Yakima. Elevation 2,650. Campsites (7). Supplies 3 miles east. Hunting, fishing.

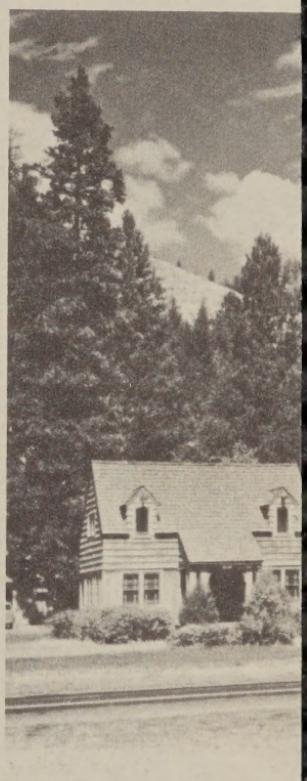
Willows.—On State 5 (White Pass highway) 38 miles west of Yakima. Elevation 2,600. Campsites (7). Supplies 4 miles east.

Windy Point.—On State 5 (White Pass highway) 27 miles west of Yakima. Elevation 2,450. Campsites (8). Supplies 4 miles West.



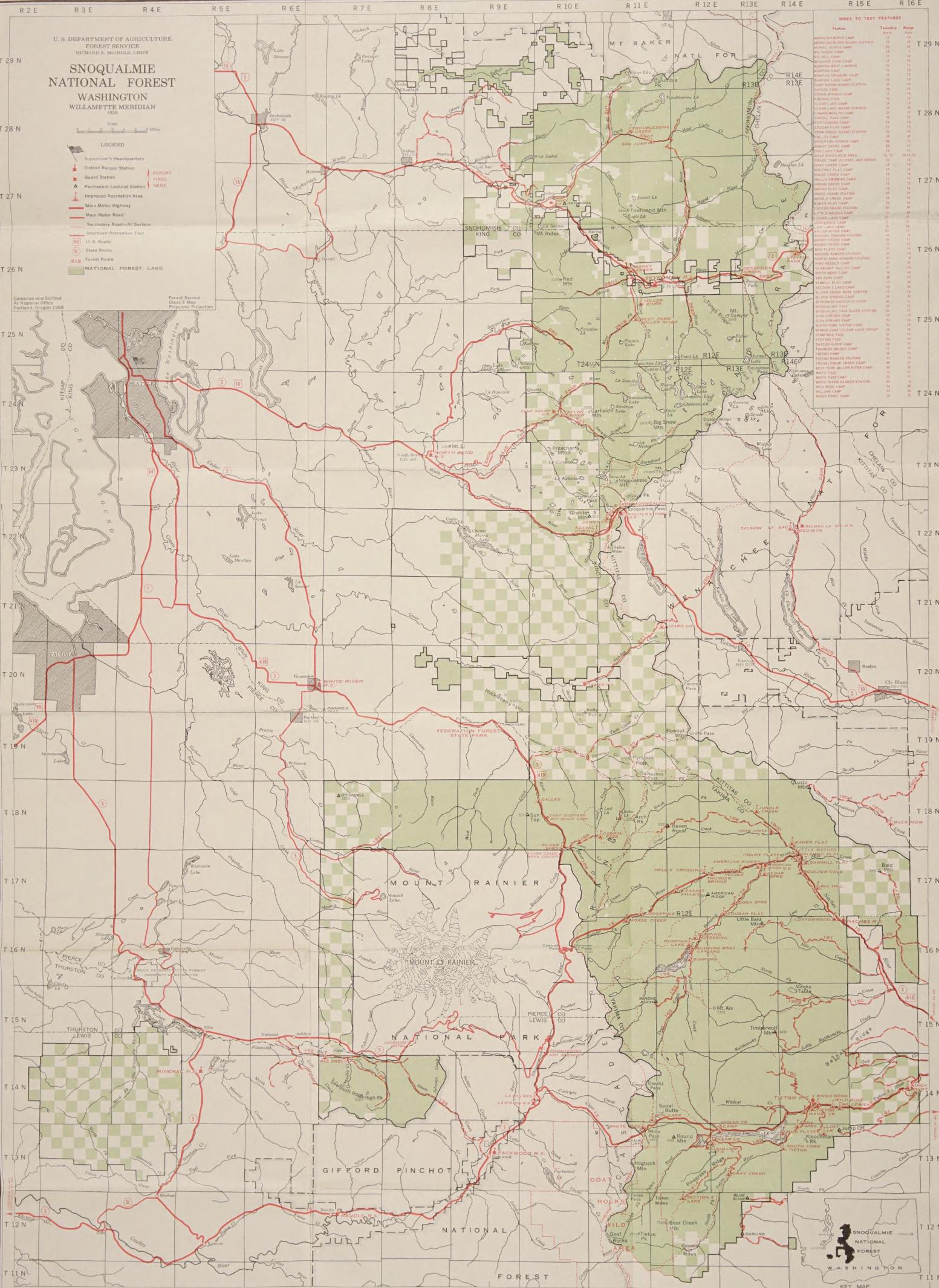


Winter sports attract more enthusiastic visitors each year. Volunteer members of ski patrols aid in making this wonderful recreation more safe and enjoyable.



The ranger at each he supervises the mana

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
RICHARD E. MAGUIRE, CHIEF
SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST
WASHINGTON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
1958



What To Do if Lost

1. Keep calm. Don't walk aimlessly. Travel in a straight compass. Shelter and warmth are much more important than food.
2. To locate yourself, climb to where you can see surrounding country.
3. Follow a stream, road, trail, or telephone line. Follow it. As a last resort, follow a stream down.
4. Before darkness comes, select a sheltered spot and prepare camp, shelter, and firewood.
5. In case you are injured and alone, keep calm. Stay where you are, clear an area to

mineral soil, and build a signal fire with green boughs in it. Usually someone will find you.

3. If you are lost, signal by three blasts from a whistle or three shots from a gun, then wait a minute. Make a signal from a mirror or a flashlight. Repeat at regular intervals.
4. If the sign is recognized by a search party, it will be answered by two signals. If no answer, signal again. If invisible or visible is the nationwide S O S call in the mountains. Use it only when in actual need of help.

5. Never camp near a stream or in a valley. Find a high, open, level place.

find or assist him. Forest Service officers cooperate with the counties in rescue work.

Be Careful With Fire

If our forests are to continue producing water, wood, forage, wildlife, and other resources, they must be protected from fire. Many fires are caused by lightning, but the majority result from human carelessness. You can help prevent fires by following these few simple but important rules:

1. Carry a shovel, ax, and water bucket with each auto or packhorse train when camping in the forest.

2. Do not smoke while traveling—whether

by auto, foot, or horseback—except on a paved or surfaced highway.

3. Crush out all cigars, cigarettes, and pipe stems on a rock or in mineral soil. Break all matches and matches before throwing them away. Use your car ashtray.

4. Before building a campfire, select a spot in an opening, clean an area at least 10 feet in diameter down to mineral soil and build the fire in a metal can. Keep it small. Be extra careful when strong dry winds occur. East winds are dry winds in summer.

5. Never leave your campfire unattended even for a few minutes; completely extinguish it with dirt and water.

6. If possible, put out any uncontrolled fire you find burning and then report it to the nearest officer. If you cannot put the fire out go to the nearest phone; the telephone operator will be glad to forward your message to the closest forest station.

7. Read and observe directions on all fire posters.

Take Care of Your Forest Land

1. Leave a clean camp. Burn as much of your garbage, especially fish heads and cleanings, as you can. Place the rest in garbage cans or pits. If no cans or pits are provided

where you camp, bury all garbage and refuse.

2. Keep waste supplies unsullied. In addition to properly disposing of refuse, do your laundry away from springs, streams, and lakes.

3. Cooperate in preserving forest signs.

4. Observe State fish and game laws.

5. Do not cut green timber for firewood and tent stakes.

6. Do not dig wild flowers, ferns, or shrubs without permission.

7. Do not litter.